



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 21, 1920.
LEGISLATIVE RECORDS
THE MONOPOLY OF HIGHWAYS
BAY CITIES METAL TRADES COUNCIL
PROFITEERING PATRIOTS
THE PEACE RESOLUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1695 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 528 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druid's Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stereodores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Fallors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 336 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangies Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Alhion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1920

No. 16

Legislative Records

Representative John I. Nolan, Republican.

Legislative record on measures of interest to labor. Attitude toward labor:

Sixty-third Congress.

April 21, 1913—Rule to consider Sundry Civil bill with anti-trust proviso favoring labor. Favorable.

February 4, 1914—Motion to strike out literacy test, Immigration Restriction bill. Favorable.

February 4, 1914—Final vote Immigration Restriction bill with literacy test. Favorable.

March 4, 1914—Convict Labor bill forbidding transportation of prison-made goods in interstate commerce. Favorable.

April 17, 1914—Increase appropriation for Children's Bureau. Favorable.

June 5, 1914—Passage Clayton Anti-Trust bill. Favorable.

October 8, 1914—Conference report Clayton Anti-Trust bill. Paired favorably.

January 15, 1915—Conference report Immigration Restriction bill. Favorable.

February 4, 1915—Immigration Restriction over President's veto. Favorable.

February 15, 1915—Palmer Child Labor bill. Not voting.

Sixty-fourth Congress.

February 2, 1916—Keating Child Labor bill. Favorable.

March 14, 1916—Borland amendment to increase hours of service of Government employees. Favorable.

March 24, 1916—Rule to consider Immigration Restriction bill. Favorable.

March 30, 1916—Recommit and strike out literacy test, Immigration and Restriction bill. Favorable.

March 30, 1916—Final passage Immigration Restriction bill. Favorable.

June 22, 1916—Motion to strike out Tavenner amendment prohibiting vicious stop-watch and bonus systems, from Fortifications bill. Favorable.

July 12, 1916—Federal Employees' Compensation for injuries. Favorable.

August 7, 1916—Nolan \$3.00 per day minimum wage for Government employees. Favorable.

December 16, 1916—Increases in wages for Government employees. Favorable.

December 21, 1916—Borland amendment to increase hours of service of Government employees. Favorable.

January 8, 1917—Increase in wages for employees of Agricultural Department. Favorable.

February 1, 1917—Immigration Restriction over President's veto. Favorable.

February 15, 1917—Increases in wages for Indian Bureau Employees. Favorable.

Sixty-fifth Congress.

September 13, 1917—War Risk Insurance—soldiers and sailors. Not voting.

March 6, 1918—Lunn amendment War Material bill, granting right of workmen to strike. Favorable.

May 13, 1918—Borland amendment to increase hours of service of Government employees. Favorable.

June 19, 1918—Naval Appropriation bill pro-

hibiting bonuses. Favorable.

June 26, 1918—Increases in wages for Steamboat Inspectors. Favorable.

June 26, 1918—Borland amendment to increase hours of service of Government employees. Favorable.

June 27, 1918—Naval Appropriation bill prohibiting bonuses. Favorable.

July 1, 1918—Borland amendment to increase hours of service of Government employees, over President's veto. Favorable.

September 24, 1918—Final passage Nolan \$3.00 Minimum Wage bill. Favorable.

January 18, 1919—To raise the \$120 bonus for Federal employees to \$240. Favorable.

Sixty-sixth Congress.

May 21, 1919—Woman Suffrage. Favorable.

July 21, 1919—Appropriation for U. S. Employment Bureau, Department of Labor. Favorable.

July 16, 1919—Minimum Wage bill—objectionable amendment by Good. Favorable.

July 17, 1919—Vocational Education Board—Motion by Good to reduce appropriation. Favorable.

July 17, 1919—Final passage of Sundry Civil bill after being vetoed by President because of small appropriation for Vocational Education Board. Favorable.

July 22, 1919—Final passage Nolan \$3.00 minimum wage bill. Favorable.

September 20, 1919—Motion by Fess to strike out anti-trust provisions favoring labor in first Deficiency bill. Favorable.

October 17, 1919—Vocational rehabilitation of cripples in industry. Favorable.

October 27, 1919—Motion to reduce increase to Fire Department employees of District of Columbia. Favorable.

November 17, 1919—Esch Railroad bill—Anderson amendment favored by railroad organizations. Favorable.

February 21, 1920—Cummins-Esch Railroad bill—Motion to recommit conference report, the effect of which would have given the opportunity to strike out of the bill the obnoxious anti-labor and other objectionable provisions. Favorable.

March 23, 1920—Naval Appropriation bill—Amendment by Hull of Iowa prohibiting use of appropriation to conduct stop-watch and bonus systems. Favorable.

April 30, 1920—Retirement bill—Objectionable motion by Blanton, excluding members of organized labor from its benefits. Not voting.

April 30, 1920—Final passage of Civil Service Retirement bill. Not voting.

Favorable 42
Paired favorably 1
Not voting 4

Total 47

Senator James Duval Phelan, Democrat.

Legislative record of measures of interest to labor. Attitude toward labor:

Sixty-fourth Congress.

July 26, 1916—Galinger's amendment to nullify Tavenner amendment prohibiting vicious stop-watch and bonus systems. Favorable.

August 8, 1916—Federal Child Labor bill. Favorable.

December 14, 1916—Passage Immigration Restriction bill. Unfavorable.

January 8, 1917—Conference report Immigration Restriction bill. Not voting.

February 5, 1917—Immigration Restriction bill, over President's veto. Favorable.

Sixty-fifth Congress.

September 25, 1917—Appropriation for Employment Bureau, Department of Labor. Favorable.

October 4, 1917—War Risk Insurance, soldiers and sailors. Favorable.

February 6, 1918—Civil Rights bill, soldiers and sailors. Favorable.

March 15, 1918—Borland amendment, increasing hours of Government employees. Favorable.

March 21, 1918—Borland amendment, increasing hours of Government employees—Motion to strike out. Favorable.

May 22, 1918—Motion to strike out Tavenner amendment prohibiting vicious stop-watch and bonus systems from Naval Appropriation bill. Paired unfavorably.

August 27, 1918—Motion to strike out "work or fight" amendment from draft bill. Favorable.

December 5, 1918—Retirement bill—Objectionable substitute by Pomerene. Favorable.

December 18, 1918—Child Labor—Revenue bill to tax products in interstate commerce. Not voting.

Sixty-sixth Congress.

June 4, 1919—Woman Suffrage. Favorable.

October 21, 1919—Amendment to strike out anti-trust clause favoring labor in first deficiency bill. Favorable.

November 5, 1919—Motion to strike Labor Charter from League of Nations. Favorable.

December 18, 1919—Motion to strike clause making strikes unlawful from Cummins Railroad bill. Not voting.

December 19, 1919—Motion to strike clause making strikes unlawful, from Cummins Railroad bill. Not voting.

December 20, 1919—Motion to extend Federal control of railroads for two years. Not voting.

December 20, 1919—Final passage of Cummins Railroad bill, making strikes unlawful. Not voting.

January 26, 1920—Americanization bill—Education of illiterates. Favorable.

February 23, 1920—Cummins-Esch Railroad bill—Acceptance of conference report containing the obnoxious anti-labor and other objectionable provisions. Unfavorable.

April 1, 1920—Motion by Senator Phelan to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Conciliation, Department of Labor. Favorable.

April 3, 1920—Retirement bill—Myers' amendment prohibiting affiliation of Federal employees with organized labor. Favorable.

Favorable 16
Unfavorable 2
Paired unfavorably 1
Not voting 6

Total 25

The stranger who had been present at the funeral and had shown every evidence of the deepest grief elbowed himself to the carriage reserved for members of the immediate family.

"Pardon me," inquired the undertaker. "Are you one of the principal mourners of the late Mr. Juggins?"

"I am indeed," replied the stranger firmly. "The late Mr. Juggins owed me ten dollars."—American Legion Weekly.

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The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.

By John E. Bennett.

The Monopoly of Highways.

(Continued from issue of May 7.)

As the State owns the highway it also owns the social value upon it. And it has a right to charge for its use, where the way is employed as a direct means of profit. It is the duty of the State to make such charges equal to all like users. In such use of the railroads the roadbeds and rails should be owned by the State. They should be purchased from their present owners upon payment of a fair valuation. The trains should be operated not by the State, but by private initiative. This would be a great relief to the railroad companies. Instead of then having most of their capital tied up in dead investments which represent nothing but monopoly, they would have their assets in active properties, whereby their earnings would be larger. In such case railroad stocks and bonds would be perfectly safe investments, with the certainty of never declining, but always tending to increase, in value. All railroad commissions and other State bureaus which now interfere with free action by the owners of the companies with their properties, would be abolished. Competition would fix rates and determine the character of the service; while the fact that the roadways were open to any individual who wished to run trains of his own, would hold down rates and keep the companies active. Wages would be determined here as elsewhere by competition of employers to get men. Under these conditions the highest possible wages would be offered. The laborers would want nothing more. Thus would be settled once and for all this whole vexed question of the railroads.

The Monopoly of Patents.

The Monopoly of Patents is not a monopoly of inventions but a monopoly of markets. A patent is granted because it embodies a superior way of effecting an end. All patents are improvements upon old ways of attaining ends. With all the inventions in oil, gas, electricity, they severally go to improve methods of production of illumination, heat, power and so on, ends which civilization has been using since the beginning. As invention presents superiority of method, attaining quality of product and cheapness of cost, he who has exclusively the invention may overcome those engaged in production under the inferior method. He may deliver a better article at cheaper cost and so get the market, thrusting out of existence the present producers. As the trade resents this treatment, so it is always ready to meet the inventor with battle. The inventor can rarely stand an expensive lawsuit, wherefore he usually sells his patent to some establishment able to conduct the war. As the inventor is defenseless in the situation he generally receives little for his patent. Very often the invention returns him slight reward.

There is no inhibition upon anyone using any device which he invents, if he wishes to go with it or its product into the market. It is not to enable himself to use his device that the inventor asks a patent of the State, but to prevent others from doing so. He seeks through the patent the force of the State in keeping others away from using his contrivance. The State, however, can rightfully not do other than hold an equal hand between the people. And to this end in granting the patent it may impose thereupon such terms, in this behalf, as it pleases. The inventor is entitled to compensation for the service he has rendered society in producing the device. Hence his pay is a royalty upon its use by society, as for anyone else to use it without paying the inventor his due would be disorder. So the State is in duty bound to see that this is not done. The State therefore, in granting the patent should



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How to Read Your Gas Meter

If you will look at your gas meter, you will notice three dials. That on the left hand, marked 100 thousand, registers 10,000 cubic feet of gas from one figure to the next. The middle dial, marked 10 thousand, registers 1000 cubic feet from one figure to the next. The dial on the right, marked 1 thousand, registers 100 cubic feet from one figure to the next.

In reading, note the direction in which the pointers move, as indicated by the arrows, and set down the reading from LEFT to RIGHT, using the figure that the hand has last passed, unless the hand just covers the figure.

Suppose, for instance, that the pointer on the left hand dial rests nearest the figure 5, that on the middle dial nearest 3, and that on the right hand dial nearest 2; the whole reading, then, is 53,200 cubic feet. And that represents the total consumption of gas registered by that meter. Now, subtract from that the total amount registered at last month's reading and you have your consumption of gas for the month. Apply the rate per 1000 cubic feet and you know the amount of your gas bill.

TRY READING YOUR OWN METER. You will find it is very easy to take periodic readings and keep a check on your gas consumption.

Should the Company's meter-reader make an error and over-read or under-read your meter, the mis-readings will automatically correct themselves the following month, and your next bill will be correspondingly less, or more, and no real injustice done to either the consumer or the Company.

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San Francisco

agree with the inventor upon the royalty which he is to receive, and collect the royalty for him, issuing to the user a license to use the invention. With such preferential terms as may be just to first users who develop markets, the device should be open on equal footing to all who desire to use it. Under these conditions each user would have equal rights, the inventor would be properly rewarded, monopoly in the market of the product would be eliminated, and the public would get the benefit of full and free competition in the commodity. The patent should be conclusive evidence, and not prima facie evidence, of its validity. The circumstance of one department of the government—the patent office—declaring that an inventor is entitled to a patent and issuing it to him, and another department of the government—the courts—at the instance of an infringer, declaring that he is not entitled to the patent and taking it away from him, is a proceeding too absurd to engage the conduct of so serious an institution as the government.

The Monopoly of Migration.

The Protective System in its course—since 1880—towards suppression of Initiative, whereby populations cannot all be fed and numbers must be reduced, has reached the stage where it has in large degree sealed up the peoples of nations against each other, in their movements back and forth in communicating with and serving each other. The general people of Asia and Europe can now enter but few countries of the western hemisphere, where for four hundred years they had free access. Only the rich, or the privileged class, the class which alone in society under the Protective System has freedom, are allowed to come in; the others are kept out. To work with one's hands is thereby made to sacrifice one's freedom, for it excludes the worker from entering another country and attaches him to the soil of his own country. It is characteristic of the Protective System that it tends to turn society backward, reversing it with thrusts towards stages of culture which have passed. In this instance we see a return towards serfdom, where the laborer was fixed to the land, and carried with the land at its transfer.

Migration Monopoly is obstruction by the State of the highway, which it is the State's duty to keep open. The State does this for the same reason that it keeps goods out of the country with tariffs—which tariffs also are a barrier in the highway. That is, there is not enough opportunity within the nation to employ all of the people; and if more were admitted in the presence of a condition where jobs are scarce, a struggle would ensue for jobs between the foreign and native workmen. In this struggle those who have been accustomed to live upon the coarsest, hence cheapest, fare, would be able to admit the greatest reduction in wages; and as the employer will pay the least wages that he can for equality of service, he would select at the lesser wage the stalwart, hard-working, uncomplaining Asiatic or European rather than the native workman, who is less docile and who demands better wage and treatment through having been accustomed to a higher plane of living.

And what occurs in the field of labor takes place also in the region of production and sales. In Protective society, except in time of war, it is always difficult for the farmer to find buyers for his crops at living prices. Year by year the marginal farmer falls behind in his expenses through failure to receive enough income from his product. He consecutively passes from owning farmer to mortgaged farmer, thence to tenant farmer, and is finally pressed out altogether and comes to the city to find work. The farmer is hence against increasing production; for to increase production is to lower his returns from his output. He too has experienced a standard of living which has become necessary to him as

a part of the culture of society. And for foreign agricultural laborers to enter the country, lease land at rents based upon his plane of living, while themselves existing upon a much lower, hence cheaper, plane, then go into the market with their crops and undersell him, thereby lowering prices, is a thing which brings the native farmer beside the native laborer against the entry of the foreign workman.

So also with the small fabricator and the small shopman, each struggling to find sales which will give them livings upon their prevailing standards: these find their respective industries entered upon by competing foreign laborers, who make shoes, slippers, cigars, clothing; who run small stores, cheap restaurants and laundries, and serve their products at lessened prices in order to attract customers, thus increasing the difficulties which the natives in such occupations find in reaching sales.

What the foreign laborer is thereby doing, however, is co-operating with society. He is rendering society a benefit by giving it his services in producing the things which all desire. That in doing this he is willing to forego a part of his own consumption in order to give society more than it would otherwise have, is a thing which should do harm to no one. His entire endeavor is surely a benefit. But it is the quality of the Protective System to turn every good to evil. This co-operative foreign workman, with his hale body and his willing hands, is made a bane to people here; and he must be kept out of the country as a blight through a cordon erected by the State against him, whereby the good that he brings shall not visit us with disaster.

And it is a real and serious matter, this dislocation of industry and pressing to the wall the native workman which this foreign workman brings. Machines introduced for better and cheaper ways of producing, whereby greater abundance may be acquired and prices lowered through cheapening cost, caused discharges of laborers from employment and produced riots. The foreign immigrant creates the same effect. To keep him out of the country, therefore, is a necessity. Nevertheless the native persons who seem to be benefited by his absence are thereby mad monopolists. For it is through use of the force of the State stationed at the boundary to deny the immigrant his right to co-operate with society by entering and working, that the preferred ones within the country are given more than their rights to such co-operation.

Nature, however, has so arranged society that the larger the number of humans who render their services the greater shall be the reward for each, for the greater per man may be the product and the easier it may be produced. Ten thousand men, through division of labor, killing, dressing, curing and packing hogs, can send out more meat per man per day than can one, ten or a hundred men working to the same end. Hence the larger the number in industry, whatever the line may be, the greater the facilities for production and the greater the success therein. By holding immigrants out of the country the number of workmen in the nation are

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held down, scarcity is maintained, prices thereby tend to rise, and industry fails to move freely from the lower to the higher place, which movement it is the quality of monopoly to arrest.

Not alone is Initiative thus held back in the receiving country, but it is by such monopoly tremendously suppressed in the country from which the immigrants come. Such laborers move from the country of lesser to that of higher development—from lower to higher light. They are attracted thither by more wages paid them in the superior country. Such country with its advanced mechanisms can take the labor of the lesser country and greatly increase its effectiveness, thereby making it yield a larger return. Two men in Siam who with a hand saw cut from a log five boards per day and receive therefor a wage of ten cents each, and who cannot be paid more because their output will not allow it, can be put on a saw in a Washington mill and cut thousands of feet per day, being paid therefor three or four dollars each, and with large profit to the mill.

Acquiring knowledge of the effects of higher culture in the midst of which for a time he dwells, and with the capital of savings from his wages, the immigrant returns to his own country and there installs business which he has learned; thus he lifts the culture of his own nation. Without this rise of Initiative in his country, population there pressing on, there will accumulate more people than the industries of the nation can feed, and its population must be reduced. To reduce it, since they cannot emigrate, entails war, or famine and pestilence. To wage war—unless it be civil war—requires two nations; and the nation involved may be the one who created the conditions of war by refusing to receive the immigration. Thus upon the exclusion of Japanese from the United States in 1907 we began at once to hear talk of an American-Japanese war, talk which has not subsided and which will not subside until it culminates in war, not between the United States and Japan, but between the United States and excluded Asia—and probably with Bolshevik Asia.

(To be continued.)

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BAY CITY METAL TRADES COUNCIL.

San Francisco, May 14, 1920.

San Francisco Labor Council.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Reports of collection and distribution of the Strike Benefit Fund of this Council covering the full period of the strike to and including May 10, 1920.

Receipts—

State Building Trades	\$ 72,715.00
S. F. Labor Council.....	93,730.10
All other sources	127,803.40

Total.....\$294,248.50

This has been disbursed weekly according to the amount received during the week, an equal amount to each man on the strike rolls of the unions which are participating in the fund, in sums of either three, four, five, six, or seven dollars.

The money is disbursed on regular pay roll blanks and every cent received is disbursed in this manner with the exception of sufficient money to run two restaurants where strikers are served two meals daily, no money for salaries of officials or for any other purpose.

The highest amount received by any men on the strike rolls is \$119.00 during the full seven and one-half months of the strike, or an average of \$3.65 per week.

The unions whose members are participating in the strike fund are Laborers, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Riggers, Electricians, Carpenters, Engineers, Steamfitters, and Asbestos Workers.

The other unions involved in the strike but

not drawing on the fund are Coppersmiths, Draftsmen, Firemen, Foundry Employees, Molders, Machinists, Metal Polishers, Pattern Makers, Painters, Sheet Metal Workers and Structural Iron Workers. These have supported themselves and many of them are paying assessments into the fund.

The prospects of success are excellent, the shops, outside of shipyards, are about cleaned up, running under union conditions.

The shipyards are unable to get men of any kind now that employment in other lines is opening up and many of the strikers are obtaining employment, but this does not relieve the necessity for funds as the number of men going to work is more than overcome by the number forced into the Council's strike fund through the exhaustion of the funds of unions who have been taking care of themselves up to the present.

We thank you sincerely for the assistance thus far rendered and we beseech you to keep up the supply of financial ammunition for the boys on the firing line in the great battle for industrial democracy. Without ammunition we will be forced to retreat and sacrifice all we have gained.

Yours fraternally,
FRANK C. MILLER, Secretary.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

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PROFITEERING PATRIOTS.

By Charles Patrick Sweeney.

Astounding revelations of profiteering by corporations, both during and since the war, are contained in a detailed survey of wages, prices and profits submitted today to the United States Railroad Labor Board by W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist, on behalf of seventeen Brotherhoods and union of railroad workers. This survey, the result of eight months research under the direction of Mr. Lauck, is declared by J. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, to be the most comprehensive and authoritative ever made in the field of profiteering in the United States.

The survey was presented to the Labor Board by Mr. Lauck in support of the general demand by the railway workers for a living wage, and particularly in substantiation of the Brotherhoods' contention that increased wages to labor are not responsible for increased prices—that wage advances have been an effect, and not a cause, of soaring living costs.

Major points developed by Mr. Lauck in his presentation of the railway workers' case to the Railroad Labor Board, are:

That the combined corporations of the country earned in net profits approximately \$4,800,000,000 more per year during the three war years, 1916-'17-'18 than during the three-year pre-war period.

That this excess of profit over and above what the same corporations were satisfied with during the pre-war years constituted during 1916-'17-'18 a profiteering tax of \$240 per year per family of five throughout the nation.

That in two industries alone, namely iron and steel and coal, two billion dollars of net profit in excess of the pre-war average were exacted during the three war years, constituting virtually a levy of \$20 upon every man, woman and child in the United States.

That 2030 corporations earned in net profits over 100 per cent per year on their capital stock during the three war years, that 5724 showed net profits of more than 50 per cent and that 20,000 earned from 20 to 50 per cent.

That the average profits during the three war years of all the corporations in the United States with net incomes of \$1,000,000 or more approximated 24 per cent per year on their capital stock.

That these increased profits, not due to increased production, meant that this great group of corporations, controlling products essential to daily life, made profits sufficient to replace the entire value of their capital stock within a period of slightly over four years.

That the above disclosures do not reveal completely the extent of corporate profiteering, since corporations have been, and are utilizing various devices to conceal the full measure of their earnings, such as excessive deductions for depletion and depreciation, payment of astoundingly excessive salaries and grossly fictitious royalties and rents.

That for the four years, 1916-'17-'18-'19, corporate profits, not inclusive of royalties, rents, excessive salaries, stock dividends or any other form of compensation, cost each family of five in the United States a total of \$1,500. This is on the basis of 22,000,000 families. During this same period the average income of these families totaled for the four years less than \$7300, so that the toll exacted as profits by corporations constitute more than one-fifth of the family income. This is a conservative estimate, both with regard to the numbers of families in the country and the proportion of prices which go to profits. It is more likely that the number of families in the country is less than 21,000,000 and that the proportion of prices going to profits is twenty per cent higher than available figures indicate. Experts who are working on schedules obtained

from income tax returns, corporation financial statements; other government tabulations and the financial manuals assert their firm conviction that one-fourth of the income of each American worker is taken from him in the shape of corporate profits.

That instead of labor costs being the initial influence in forcing increases in the cost of living, wage increases have lagged behind price increases; that prices were pushed up by factors over which workers had no control; that labor as a class is now worse off than it was before the war; that in the distribution of the income of the country labor is receiving a smaller proportion than it did before the war, while capital, in the form of profits, interest and rent, is receiving a very much larger proportion; that capital is "profiteering on such a scale as to menace the future of the country."

That all evidence contained in the survey is of an entirely authoritative character, predicated on the financial statements of the corporations themselves, the Federal income tax returns, the investigations of governmental bodies such as the Tariff Commission, the Federal Trade Commission and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and various reports, studies and statements by official agencies and economists closely in touch with public and corporate affairs, and the financial manuals of Poor and Moody.

That since the armistice the only change has been an abatement in the gigantic sums accruing to corporations which monopolize the military requirements of the country at war, such as iron and steel, coal, copper, metal products and meats; but since the cessation of the demand for war supplies, industries engaged in the production of clothing, food, household supplies and other staple necessities of life have exploited the public to an extent even greater than during the years 1916-'17-'18; that the added toll of profiteer-

ing in absolute necessities since the armistice, reckoned in terms of net profits over and above the extortionate profits exacted in the war years, has amounted to at least twenty per cent in those industries for which profit figures for 1919 are now available; that first-hand evidence of profiteering is accentuated by the huge undivided profits which are flowing out to the wealthy in surplus stock dividends following the recent Supreme Court decision, indicating that profiteering already revealed is only a fraction of the real extent of profiteering, since profits were held in reserve for a favorable moment of distribution.

Flat failure of the government departments charged with protection of the public against profiteering was indicated by Mr. Lauck. He pointed to the case of sugar, saying "that the extraordinary increase in price, now amounting to more than 300 per cent can find no justification in terms of wages paid to labor to produce it. Increase in labor cost was less than fifteen per cent of the increase paid by the consumer. Unbridled exploitation by twelve leading sugar producers of the country was reflected in an increase of the net profits of these concerns from an average of \$11,000,000 for the years 1912-'13-'14 to an average of \$34,000,000 for the years 1916-'17-'18. This increase in profits was not due to increased production, for the evidence at hand proves beyond a doubt that the profit per pound of sugar was practically three times as large in the years 1916-'17-'18 as during the pre-war years' period.

"In the case of copper, the price of which was fixed during the war by the government, an analysis of the price shows that in 1918 over fifty-four per cent of the total price was absorbed either by royalties or by profits. Capital received more than two and one-half times per pound as labor received. The amount received by capital was larger than the entire cost of producing cop-

(Continued on Page Ten.)

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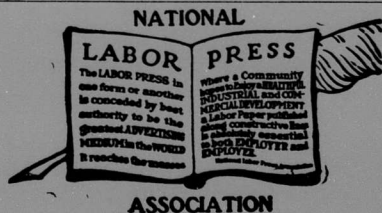


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ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1920.

The testimony before the Senate investigating committee in the matter of the charges of Admiral Sims indicates clearly that that gentleman, instead of having honors heaped upon him by the Government, should be kicked out of the United States Navy in disgrace. Thoroughgoing Americans should occupy the positions of responsibility and authority in the Navy and it cannot be said that Sims belongs in that category.

Labor is entitled to all that it produces, that and no more. The question is how to determine what your labor produces. Where it takes many minds and many hands to produce the ultimate product, the problem becomes almost unsolvable, for the reason that from the first effort to produce the material to the last effort to dispose of the finished product to the ultimate consumer there is an endless chain of human effort contributing to the final product. Still, we have among us those who say that only the person who is last in the producing chain is entitled to the entire product. Such is the error of those who are working for the ideal of the rule of the proletariat. In what does their philosophy differ from that of the monopolist and exploiter, the conqueror and the usurer?

What does the mechanic think of the fellow who is unable to do a piece of work himself coming around and offering advice to the man who is capable of doing it and has demonstrated his ability in a practical way? That is exactly the position occupied by the foreign radical in this country with relation to the affairs of government. They have been complete failures in their own countries yet they come over here and damn us because we will not accept their more than prolific advice as to how this country should be governed. It would be an amusing situation were it not for the fact that they do really influence the less thoughtful and more ignorant among us and in that way do great harm to the country and its institutions. However, they are not gaining many converts to their doctrines these days because there are too many optical illustrations of their absurdity in evidence throughout the world.

The Peace Resolution

The labor movement locally and nationally is on record in favor of ratification of the Peace Treaty, including the League of Nations Covenant, and millions of citizens outside of the labor movement have petitioned the United States Senate to ratify, but without result. The Senate has wasted months and months in partisan political manipulations and the people of the Nation have suffered as a direct consequence, but this seems to be a matter of no concern to the politicians, for the Senate now proposes to draw the House into the same floundering about in search of political advantage in dealing with the Treaty. The House, of course, has been playing the same game in dealing with other matters, but as the indications are that the Peace Treaty is to become an issue in the coming Presidential campaign it seems to be the purpose of the politicians to have the two branches of Congress tarred with the same stick so as to divide the blame in the event of a trouncing by the American people.

Is it not about time the Congress began to enact some of the legislation that is urgently needed and quit these disgraceful political tactics. The so-called "Peace Resolution" is absolutely worthless, cannot bring about peace, has not one chance in a million to pass Congress in opposition to the President's desires and would be in violation of the Constitution if it did succeed in going over a veto, so that there can be no possible reason for wasting time on it other than purely partisan political motives. The members of Congress of all political shades of opinion clearly understand that this is the exact situation and are absolutely certain that they are wasting time that could be very profitably used in dealing with matters of vital concern to the American people, so that those who support the effort to pass the resolution can have no reason for doing so other than the theory that the American people are such a gullible lot that they can pull the wool over their eyes in this coarse fashion. Will the people allow such tactics to go unpunished?

So raw have these political maneuvers become in the Congress of the United States that every European statesman who expresses himself on American affairs invariably refers to the failure to ratify the Peace Treaty as a partisan political effort to discredit the President and let it go at that. If the motives of our legislators are so plain to Europeans who are not altogether familiar with American affairs and American politicians, how much clearer they must be to our own people who have had years of experience with such creatures?

During the last half century we have had some Congresses that have been mere jokes, but the present Congress is the prize package of them all in this respect. It has in its membership, in both the Senate and the House, more petty politicians and fewer statesmen than any Congress within the memory of men now living. The present session has been devoted almost exclusively to doing politics while the people have been clamoring for necessary legislation. We had much time wasted on a silly resolution claiming it to be unlawful for the President to leave the country, then another just as silly declaring the office vacant because he did leave the country in spite of the wails of the politicians, and still another calling for an investigation of tokens of appreciation given to the President and his wife while abroad. But the crowning infamy of these politicians came when the attempt was made to usurp powers clearly belonging to the executive branch of the Government through the wording of the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill. The President promptly and very properly vetoed the measure and the cheap politicians tried to pass it over the veto, but failed in their effort.

It is probably too much to expect that these incompetents will quit trying to fool the American people and begin to devote themselves to the country's important business, so that the only hope of relief lies in the election next November of representatives who will do their duty toward their constituencies rather than waste time in scheming for political advantage. The records of all Senators and Congressmen, so far as labor legislation is concerned, will shortly be distributed throughout the Nation by the American Federation of Labor, and the members of unions can then distinguish between their friends and their enemies.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Of the few things that have returned to normal we note party primary elections. No matter how badly beaten, every loser claims a great victory over his opponent and "flays him."

No revolution ever rises above the intellectual level of those who make it, and little is gained where one false notion supplants another. But we must, some day, at last and forever, cross the line between Nonsense and Commonsense. And on that day we shall pass from Class Paternalism, originally derived from fetish fiction in times of universal ignorance, to Human Brotherhood in accordance with the nature of things and our growing knowledge of it; from Political Government to Industrial Administration; from Competition in Individualism to Individuality in Co-operation, from War and Despotism, in any form, to Peace and Liberty.—Carlyle.

Action and reaction—these two words express nearly all that there is in human life and nature. The laws of the universe and progress are embodied in this great generalization of the course of all activity and purpose. In the life of the individual and that of the Nation the play between these two forces constitutes their history. In the same manner the development of the labor movement is the constant action and reaction of the elements that constitute it. All evil and all good that we know of as the result of human effort proceed from action and reaction of individuals, groups and the entire mass. To understand or only appreciate these phenomena is to possess intelligence and wisdom. Ignorance of them leads to extremes, suffering and want.

This high-brow music, and musical critics, are getting on our nerves. Thus, we read that Eugene Isaye, "the incomparable Belgian," and Mischa Elman, "the pre-eminent Russian," are to give a joint recital next Sunday, and the entire program reads something like this, in Italian: Sprightly, Slow, Lively, Moderately Quick, Very Lively, etc., and to further excite us impart additional information to the effect that Isaye has a "gigantic technique and can be a very Belzebub of Diabolism with his weird, uncanny, wizard-like bowing," and that the other fellow "has a very good reason to be proud of his association with Isaye, as these joint recitals compel him to keep his extraordinary musical gifts always on tap." It is like wonderful Greek to us musically uneducated folks.

We are drifting daily from bad to worse so far as a reduction in prices is concerned. The American producers are doing splendidly by producing much more than we need, but Europe is still idle and her demands are greater than we can possibly supply, yet there is little indication that the people of that unfortunate continent will settle down and go to work very soon, so that the prospects for the immediate future are not very bright. Profiteers all over the world, and particularly in this country, are taking advantage of the situation and loading on every straw the consumer can possibly carry. Where the thing will end is hard to tell, but it is certain that there will soon be a break of some kind because the pressure is becoming too great for human endurance. People are now paying the very limit of their capacities for the essentials of life on the one hand while on the other we are creating new millionaires every day. But, what are we going to do about it?

WIT AT RANDOM

"Tell me," said the solicitor for the prosecution, "were you present at the inception of the altercation?"

"No, sir," replied the witness, "but I was there when the fight started."—London Tit-Bits.

Judge Ben B. Lindsay was lunching one very hot day, when a policeman paused beside his table. "Judge," said he, "I see you're drinking coffee. That's a heating drink. Did you ever try gin and ginger ale?"

"No," said the Judge, smiling, "but I have tried several fellows who have."—Christian Intelligencer (New York).

Every seat in the trolley was occupied, when a group of women got in. Going through the car to collect the fares, the conductor noticed a man asleep. Seizing him by the shoulder, he proceeded to shake him back into a state of consciousness.

"Wake up!" shouted the conductor.

"I wasn't asleep," said the passenger.

"Not asleep!" snapped the conductor. "Then what did you have your eyes closed for?"

"It was because of the crowded condition of the car," explained the passenger. "I just hate to see women standing."—New York Evening Post.

The grocer saw his best customer was a bit ruffled over something, so he strove to be extra obliging and pleasant.

"I think," he said blandly, "living is getting cheaper. For instance, a year ago them eggs would have cost you five cents more."

"A year ago," said the customer, "when these eggs were fresh, they would have been worth more."

The butcher grumbled angrily to himself as he put up the ten-cent meat order. "Cheap skate," he muttered, "if she ever let loose of a dollar—"

Just then a small boy burst excitedly in the door. "Hey," he shouted, "are you putting up mama's order of cat meat?"

"Yeah," replied the butcher, "and all I gotta say is—"

"Unwrap it right away," announced the boy. "Kitty's caught a sparrow."—American Legion Weekly.

"Is this your baptism of fire, too?" asked the quaking recruit of the old-timer whom he found next to him in the trench.

The veteran looked him over scornfully. "Baptism?" he ejaculated. "Baptism, hell. It's me golden wedding."—American Legion Weekly.

The ex-gob, now the father of triplets, proudly displayed his offspring to his bashful buddy.

"What do you think of them?" he chortled.

"Well," replied his buddy, doubtfully, "if I was you I think I'd keep that one there."—American Legion Weekly.

He had been dining well, but not too wisely, and as he was staggering homewards a friend met him and suggested that perhaps it would be better if he were to sit quietly in a picture show for a time.

They accordingly went in together, but in a little while the friend found the inebriated one sobbing quietly to himself, although the picture flickering across the screen was certainly not a pathetic one.

"What's the matter?" he hissed "Why can't you sit quiet and look at the picture?"

"Sno good, ol' man," sobbed the other. "I've gone stone deaf. I can't hear a single word they are saying."

MISCELLANEOUS

ECONOMICS OF LABOR.

At the end of an extensive study of wages and labor questions in general, made for the Bankers' Statistics Corporation by Professor Willford I. King, a noted economist and statistician, gives the following as his conclusions which are of a nature to call for further study and inquiry on the part of all interested:

1. The laboring class is powerful enough to seize anything it desires. It will overturn existing institutions unless it comes to understand that it would injure itself by so doing.

2. Labor is a commodity, and wages, like other prices, are determined entirely by supply and demand.

3. The present regime of high prices and wages is due wholly to currency inflation and not at all to increased demand for nor decreased supply of goods.

4. Wages are a little slow and salaries very slow in responding to changes in the volume of circulating medium.

5. Laborers are divided into non-competing groups—hence there never has existed such a thing as a common interest for laborers as a whole.

6. Differences in natural ability will always prevent labor from becoming homogeneous.

7. Merit, skill, disagreeableness of work, etc., do not affect wages indirectly but only insofar as they make labor of a given class abundant or scarce.

8. Wages are high in countries where natural resources, education and organizing ability are abundant in proportion to the labor supply.

9. Property income is not necessarily unearned income.

10. The income of the propertied classes when squandered for luxuries is lost to labor; when invested it tends to make wages high.

11. If laborers confiscated the property of the wealthy they would thereby lower their own wages.

12. Tariff walls tend to make wages low.

13. Minimum wage laws tend to injure labor by producing unemployment.

14. Too short or too long hours diminish production.

15. Unionism benefits limited classes of laborers, but cannot raise the average wage level.

16. The general wage level can be raised only through

(a) Restriction of immigration.

(b) Education.

(c) Increased efficiency of laborers.

(d) Reduction of the birth rate among the unskilled classes.

WANT NON-UNION SHOP.

Organized cooks and waiters in Tucson, Ariz., have been locked out by their employers, who are attempting to operate on the non-union shop plan. A few trade unionists would be acceptable to the employers, who would use these organized workers as proof that "we do not discriminate." The unionists refuse to bite.

OPPOSE POVERTY PLEA.

New York bankers are opposing the railroads' demand that they be loaned \$500,000,000 by the government to purchase freight and passenger cars. The bankers fear that a further extension of loans will affect the entire financial structure and they suggest that the roads try to help themselves. Many of the stronger roads do not need a loan, it is claimed.

IRON MOLDERS WINNING.

Duluth Iron molders are winning their strike, which was caused by a refusal of employers to pay 90 cents an hour.

(Continued from Page Seven.)

per, including production, transportation, marketing and charges for depletion and depreciation.

"In the shoe industry, the profit items amounted in 1917 to approximately three-fifths of the total price and over five times the total labor costs. The astounding thing about the shoe industry is this proportion of the price which goes into various profit margins, especially when contrasted with labor's share of the price. In 1914, all the labor, from the hide to the finished shoe, absorbed less than one-sixth of the price paid by the consumer, while in 1917 this share of labor had fallen to one-ninth. The question as to who is responsible for the increased cost of a pair of shoes quickly can be answered when it is realized that of the \$3.50 increase in the price of a pair of standard shoes, labor received 15 cents, while the margin of various manufacturers and merchants absorbed \$2.75. Very obviously, if the various profiteers had been satisfied with reasonable margins, the price of shoes need not have advanced very seriously. The shocking truth about the shoe industry is that profits increased so rapidly and so extortionately until in 1918 the shoe bought by the consumer

was actually worth little more than two-fifths of the price which he was forced to pay. During the war years the shoe manufacturers earned approximately twenty-five per cent per year on their invested capital, as shown by a study of 237 shoe manufacturers.

"With respect to coal, increases in the retail price of the bituminous product have been four times as great as the increases in labor cost. The proportion of the proceeds of the industry received by the coal operator has increased from 75 to 400 per cent. Out of 392 bituminous coal companies whose income tax statements were computed by Treasury Department officials for the Senate, 334 showed net profits, after every possible deduction, of over 25 per cent per year, 218 showed earnings of over 50 per cent on capital stock, while 118, or nearly one-third, showed net profits of over 100 per cent. According to the statements of these corporations in the financial manuals, a clear profit of more than one billion dollars was made during the four years, 1916-'17-'18-'19, the profit margin to the operator showing a larger proportional increase than any other item in the price of coal paid by the consumer. 'These illustrations can be repeated in almost every industry in the country.' Selecting a representative group of 205 corporations engaged in diversified lines of industry in the United States, Mr. Lauck showed that the average percentage of net income on the capital stock of these concerns increased from 8.7 in 1912-'13-'14 to 23.9 per cent in 1916-'17-'18. In copper mining, according to tables presented by Mr. Lauck, the increase was from 19.7 to 54; in miscellaneous mineral mining from 7.7 to 13.6; in iron and steel manufacturing from 6.1 to 26.9; in railroad equipment, from 7.3 to 17.7; in general metal products, from 11.8 to 31.1; in textile manufacturing, from 3.9 to 22.6; in clothing and dry goods production, from 6.2 to 13.8; in meat packing from 14.4 to 36.9; in sugar producing and refining, from 6.5 to 19.1; in miscellaneous food products, from 6.9 to 13.6; in coal and coke production, from 7.6 to 15.2; in petroleum products, from 18.7 to 39.8; in building materials, from 5.7 to 15.6; in mercantile establishments, from 13.9 to 21.3.

"For a corporation here and there to find itself in a strategic position enabling it to make huge profits there was a precedent before the war," said Mr. Lauck, "but for practically the entire business organization of the country, the sum total of the corporations, to be in such a strategic position that it could hold up the public for enormous profits upon everything no precedent can be found. After all expenses of operation and maintenance had been paid—after all charges for replacement of capital had been set aside—in fact after every conceivable or imaginary expense had been met, these great groups of corporations controlling the various products essential to our life made profits which were sufficient to replace the entire value of the capital stock within a period of slightly over four years.

"Official Federal tabulations for the years 1912-'13-'14 show the average of net corporate income was over \$10,500,000,000. If, from the figure given for the net corporate income for 1917, we deduct the approximate value of the excess profits taxes, and further deduct 10 per cent on all additional capital to expand industry to meet war demands, the profits of corporations are still found to be over \$3,500,000,000 above the pre-war average.

"Such enormous profits, made at the expense of the consumer, were too large to be divided all at once, especially when a large proportion of high incomes went to help the country carry the enormous expense of the war. So only a part of the profits was disbursed. The remainder swelled reserves to huge proportions. Thus the consumer discovers that he has been taxed not only to pay high dividends during the war period,

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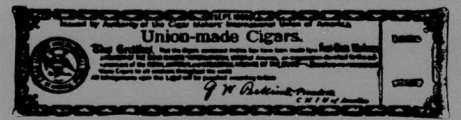
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Aiding A Candy Factory

Not long ago our Service Department noted that the water bill of the Witmor Candy Company at 705 Sansome Street, had suddenly jumped from \$45 to \$75.

In line with our policy of "Useful Service" an inspection was made with a view to checking waste and saving the consumer money. Enormous waste was discovered. The water used to cool the candy, passed through the cooling tables once—then into the sewer. Thousands of gallons of water were wasted this way every day.

Our service experts suggested the simple expedient of a circulating system, so that the same water might be used over and over again.

This system has been installed, and the monthly bills now average less than ten dollars.

The installation cost about \$500, but the saving in water bills, capitalized at ten per cent, represents an investment of \$3000.

Our Service Department received this letter from I. F. Morris, Manager of the Witmor Candy Company:

"We wish to thank you for the suggestion made in regard to the conserving of water in our factory.

"We have installed a very simple apparatus, and are pleased to state that it shows a saving to us of 75 per cent in our water bills, with better efficiency than we ever had before."

Perhaps you have a water problem our Service Department can solve. Let us know.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

but also in order that these same high dividends may be continued over the recession of industry which is bound to follow. Some of these reserves are finding their way into stock dividends, thus creating more paper value upon which the country will in the future be expected to pay a fair rate of profit.

"Viewed as a pure economic proposition in the light of economics' history, no sane man can fail to realize that the present situation in the Union was threatened in 1860; and in the light of the easily obtainable evidence no unprejudiced citizen can fail to place the burden of the responsibility upon the groups of capitalists and financiers who have seized upon the sufferings and sacrifices of a nation at war as the means of aggrandizement such as the world before has never known.

"Probably the most aggravating factor in the situation, from the labor standpoint, is that the same powerful interests which have been and are so manifestly exploiting the needs of the public and the toll of the workers are the same interests which have embarked upon a deliberate campaign of propaganda and misrepresentation to fasten upon labor the responsibility for high prices; in other words, to play off the two sets of victims, the public and the workers, against each other. It cannot be denied that this effort, plain to the worker whose struggle to maintain his family in decency is daily becoming more precarious, is fanning the flames of discontent and making the United States a fertile field for the propagandists of violent economic revolution.

"It is our purpose with cold facts to expose the misrepresentation heaped upon railroad employees and other classes of American workers. Not only to protect our own economic interests in this case, but also as patriotic American citizens, we believe it our duty to indict this vast and powerful body of war-time and post-war profiteers before the bar of public opinion, to repudiate the stigma of dishonor which they have attempted to place upon railroad and other workers during and since the war, and to fix the guilt of high prices, the increased cost of living and profiteering upon them—where it rightly belongs. It cannot be denied in the light of the incontrovertible facts here presented that, while millions of our fellow workers offered the supreme sacrifice in France or were suffering a loss in their pre-war status in assisting in the production of munitions and necessities of war in mines, mills, factories, organized capital was taking advantage of the critical national emergency to pile up what President Wilson has described as 'unconstitutional' profits; taking advantage of the nation's sacrifices and griefs to gather to themselves an incredible amount of illegitimate profits and to create thousands of millionaires whose fortunes rest upon a people's suffering."

Mr. Lauck submitted several thousand typewritten pages of tabulations, charts, statements, and comparative statistics to show that the wages paid to labor have fallen far behind the increase in the cost of living and to show that increased prices have redounded to the benefit of capital, with no corresponding compensatory return to labor. His statement to the Labor Board was concluded with the submission of the following general demands in the name of the railroad workers:

"1. Labor in general, and railroad labor in particular, must have wage increases proportionate to advances in living costs.

"2. In the present crisis, and for all time to come, producers and middlemen must be restrained from advancing prices in excess of increases in labor and material costs.

"3. Producers and middlemen must refrain from including income and excess profit taxes in their costs and passing them on to the consumer with an added profit.

"4. The principle of a living wage must be accepted and established in order that normal production may be restored and increased production hoped for in all fields of industry."

ORPHEUM.

William M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne, who will head a record-breaking bill at the Orpheum next week, like "good wine needs no bush." Their names are household words in every city in the United States and they are beloved by their audiences for their artistic worth, their refinement and for the high standard they have set in their profession. There is no man in vaudeville who stands higher, is more respected or whose word carries more weight than Cressy's, who is and has been for fifteen years a newspaper man, a novelist and a poet. His war poems have done much to help the war and the entire receipts from the sale of them has been donated to various war funds. The name of their offering, of which of course Mr. Cressy is the author, is "The Man Who Butted In." It is a clever and amusing play dealing with the trials and tribulations of a country storekeeper. Mr. Cressy's portrayal of the shrewd, irascible old countryman is a finished piece of acting, in fact it is another of those perfect life portraits he has the power to create at will. Miss Dayne is congenially cast as Mrs. Robert Boutwell. In addition to his sketch Mr. Cressy will appear in uniform and deliver a fifteen to twenty minutes' monologue of smiles, laughter and applause. He does not tell what he and Miss Dayne did but what our boys did. Billy Duval and Merle Symonds will appear in a skit called "Their First Quarrel" for which Mr. Duval composed the words and music. Duval and Symonds, who are a talented and likable couple, have cleverly and amusingly availed themselves of the first quarrel in the lives of a young married couple. Demarest and Doll will, with the aid of a piano, furnish amusement which it is hard to beat. Demarest is an eccentric comedian and also a fine musician. Miss Doll is a handsome and talented girl and a capital foil to her associate. Jennie Middleton, a violinist of splendid reputation, will play classical and popular numbers.

De Witt Young is a thoroughly original juggler who blazes a new trail of his own. With the aid of an attractive young woman he manipulates dexterously and comically a wide variety of articles. The only holdovers in this record-breaking bill will be Florenze Tempest and Co., and Sylvester Schaffer, "The Man Who Does Everything."

The essence of bolshevism is that old human failing—to be wanting something for nothing.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Friday Evening, May 14, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credent'als—Bakery Wagon Drivers—C. G. Heckman, vice T. J. O'Leary. Pattern Makers—R. Lilly, C. F. Miller, W. H. Kleinhammer. Chauffeurs—W. J. Casey, vice J. Glackin. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions, enclosing donations to striking unions: Picture Frame Workers, Sailors, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, Egg Inspectors, Professional Embalmers, Retail Shoe Clerks. From Congressmen Kahn and Nolan, relative to legislation to prohibit strikes. From International Workers' Defense League, giving notice of adjournment sine die, and that its officers are to close up its affairs. From Janitors, thanking officers for assistance. From Casket Makers No. 16325, withdrawing from the Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bartenders, asking boycott on Shellmound Park. Wage scale of Stable and Garage Employees.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Request of Delegate Mull that committee frame state legislation regarding reporting storage of necessities of life.

Referred to Secretary—From Funeral Workers' Conciliation Committee, relative to Pacific States Casket Company. From Fraternal Co-operative Mercantile Co., asking for information in regard to fair wholesale firms. From Machinists No. 68, regarding budget scale for employees in city departments.

Requests complied with—From San Francisco War Memorial Executive Committee, requesting adoption of resolution indorsing the plans for said memorial buildings. From International Union of Garment Workers, giving notice that firm of Schattman, Rosenberg & Schattman of New York City uses the label of the seceding and dual organization, and to ask merchants not to buy from this firm; this communication referred to the Label Section. From Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, requesting publicity for their statement on contributions received; ordered copies sent to affiliated unions. From the League of Nations, International Labor Office, 7 Seamore Place, Curzon Street, London, W. C., requesting to be placed on the exchange list of Labor Clarion.

War Memorial Resolution reads:

"Whereas, It is proposed to erect in San Francisco, a war memorial to manifest the appreciation of our citizens for the heroism of our military and naval forces and the patriotic co-operation of all our men and women in the Great War; and

"Whereas, a plan has been adopted which is intended to not only create a patriotic appeal, but to foster cultural and civilizing influences in our community; and

"Whereas, For the continued preservation and for the assurance of the perpetuation of the interest and use of the public in this memorial, a suitable plan has been adopted; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council heartily approves the above plan and pledges to co-operate in every way to establish this World War Memorial."

Resolution by Delegate O'Connell, requesting the court, the parties and their attorneys in the case to test legality of contract for construction of the Hetch Hetchy aqueduct tunnels, to expedite said litigation to a decision. Resolution

adopted, and reads as follows:

"Whereas, The contract awarded by the City to the Construction Company of North America for the construction of the tunnel aqueducts of the Hetch Hetchy system, is being held up in the Superior Court by certain taxpayers through an injunction suit to determine legal validity of the cost-plus-a-fee plan of financing such construction; and

"Whereas, All the people of this city, regardless of their individual attitude toward the Hetch Hetchy project, are equally interested in the general welfare of San Francisco and are or should be unanimous in desiring to have this legal question speedily settled so as not to injure the city's financial resources and credit by protracted and expensive litigation; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 14th day of May, 1920, that we hereby most earnestly urge upon the court, the parties, and their attorneys, to use utmost diligence and care to reach a speedy and effective determination of the legal points involved, so as not to cause the city government unnecessary and costly delay in their attempt to carry out according to their best judgment and means the mandate of the people to construct the Hetch Hetchy water supply upon the terms laid down in the Federal grant; further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable Judge of the Department in which the suit is pending, to the parties plaintiff and defendant, and to their respective attorneys."

Reports of Unions—Bottlers—Experiencing difficulty in unionizing firms in Oakland; however, a number have signed up, but Victory Soda Works of S. F. is unfair; will expel any member working in shipyards. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Co. is unfair. Labor Publicity Committee has information that Emporium is spreading propaganda among unions to offset boycott; stay away from their anniversary sale now going on. Cable Splicers—Still on strike against the Telephone Company which is conducting a school for linemen and cable splicers. Machinists—On strike until they win in shipyards. Trackmen—Report contractors for United Railroads and the Southern Pacific pay \$6 for laborers. Bakers No. 24—Latin bakeries unfair; effort made in Stockton to inaugurate an anti-union campaign. Photographic Workers—Ask that Novak and Hartsook studios be not patronized. Electrical Workers No. 151—Have trouble with power companies in Stockton, and ask unionists to ask for card of repairmen of the Telephone Company, which is unfair to them. Cigarmakers—The international convention is inaugurating the seven-hour workday; all Tampa cigars are unfair, strike there still on, also strike at Detroit. Metal Trades—Strike still on, but limited now almost entirely

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1919

Assets	\$64,107,311.15
Deposits	60,669,724.15
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,437,587.00
Employees' Pension Fund	318,780.48



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to shipyards; request unions to continue donations and assessment. Musicians—Are interested in ordinance to return control of dancing halls to Supervisors instead of Police Commissioners.

Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of scale of Cooks' Helpers for nine hours straight watch. Recommended that Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on Herbert's Cafe. Recommended indorsement of scale of Marine Gasoline Engineers, Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, Electrical Workers No. 151, and Barbers No. 148. Laid over one week, scale of Dredgemen. Janitors' scale for budget positions referred to the Secretary. Recommended that delegate to convention of American Federation of Labor be given \$700 for fare and expenses. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported findings of investigation in regard to violation of State prison labor law, and recommend that the matter be taken up directly with the State Board of Prison Directors. Report concurred in.

New Business—Moved, that Council levy boycott against the Maitland playhouse; carried.

Receipts—\$2392.60 **Expenditures**—\$2229.23.

Council adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Demand the union label, card and button.

San Francisco, Calif.

To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned Board of Trustees, having examined the books of the Secretary-Treasurer, find them correct, and submit the following report:

Total cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1920.....\$ 2,315.64
Receipts for January..... 23,950.42

Total .. \$26,266.06
Disbursements for January .. 23,573.56

Cash on hand, January 31, 1920.....\$ 2,692.50

Receipts for January.

Dues .. \$ 1,940.00
Affiliation .. 5.00
Refund .. 150.00
Label Section .. 46.60
Label Section .. 3.12
Locals on Strike .. 21,367.00
Donations to Iron Trades .. 323.70
Emporium Fund .. 115.00

Total .. \$23,950.42

Disbursements for January.

Salaries .. \$ 695.00
Printing .. 54.50
Literature .. 30.00
Telephone and Telegraph .. 15.72
Refund .. 58.00
S. F. Hall Association .. 796.00
Label Section .. 49.72
Tailors No. 80 .. 841.00
Metal Trades .. 2,883.80
Ship Clerks .. 21.00
Emporium Exp. .. 100.00
Office Expenses .. 27.50

\$23,573.56

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. SPENCER,
CHAS. S. CHILD.

San Francisco, March 1, 1920.

To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned Board of Trustees, having examined the books of the Secretary-Treasurer, find them correct, and submit

the following report:

Total cash on hand, Feb. 1, 1920.....\$ 2,692.50
Receipts for February .. 19,595.00

Total .. \$22,287.50
Disbursements for February .. 18,550.16

Total .. \$ 3,737.34
Checks returned, no signatures..... 280.00

Cash on hand March 1, 1920.....\$ 3,457.34

Receipts for February.

Dues .. \$ 1,772.00
Label Section .. 33.00
Label Section, per capita..... 2.00
Locals on Strike .. 17,306.00
Donations to Metal Trades..... 304.40
Emporium Fund .. 177.00

Total .. \$19,595.00

Disbursements for February.

Salaries .. \$ 565.00
Printing .. 87.75
Postage and Stationery .. 15.45
Literature .. 30.00
Telephone and Telegraph .. 24.69
Label Section .. 28.60
Expenses .. 60.90
Metal Trades .. 17,022.10
Tailors No. 80 .. 662.67
Emporium Expenses .. 53.00

Total .. \$18,550.16

San Francisco, April 1, 1920.

To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned Board of Trustees, having examined the books of the Secretary-Treasurer, find them correct, and submit the following report:

Total cash on hand, March 1, 1920....\$ 3,737.34
Receipts for March .. 22,124.05

Total .. \$25,861.39
Disbursements for March .. 22,870.05

Cash on Hand, April 1, 1920.....\$ 2,991.34

Receipts for March.

Dues .. \$ 1,640.00
Refund .. 55.90
Label Section .. 39.50
Label Section, per capita..... 6.15
Locals on strike .. 17,884.60
Metal Trades .. 2,402.90
Emporium Fund .. 95.00

Total .. \$22,124.05

Disbursements for March.

Salaries .. \$ 565.00
Printing .. 58.00
Literature .. 30.00
Telephone and Telegraph .. 36.92
Label Section .. 44.15
Expenses .. 16.50
Metal Trades .. 19,528.80
Tailors No. 80 .. 710.43
Emporium Fund .. 52.25
S. F. Labor Council Hall Assn., 1/2 dues .. 1,828.00

\$22,870.05

Funds.

Labor Council .. \$ 780.32
Hall Association .. 1,706.00
American Alliance .. 49.48
Emporium Fund .. 455.54

Total funds .. \$2,991.34

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. SPENCER,
CHAS. S. CHILD.

P. O. WORRIES 'EM.

The agitation by organized postal employees to save the post service is attracting attention. The New York Times says:

"It appears that the great mass of employees have been so miserably underpaid that the service is threatened with disintegration.

"Yet Mr. Burleson not only announced a financial triumph, but reduced the rate of postage from the three-cent to the two-cent basis. The wartime increase was a tax imposed without expense and collected from those who profited by the service. But it was discarded with a flourish. When the just and inevitable increases of salary are granted there will be no way equally logical and economical of meeting the deficit.

"The time has come, nevertheless, to cease playing for statistical results with the department and get down to business. Whatever the cost, the postal service must be saved."

Orpheum

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Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon
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THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE

A RECORD BREAKING BILL

WILL M. CRESSY & BLANCHE DAYNE in Mr. Cressy's Latest Play, "The Man Who Butted In"; SYLVESTER SCHAFER, "The Man Who Does Everything"; FLORENZE TEMPEST, in "Tumble in Love," with Alton & Allen; DUVAL & SYMONDS, in "Their First Quarrel"; DEMAREST & DOLL, The Man, the Girl and the Piano, "A Variety of Musical Nonsense"; DE WITT YOUNG & CO., an Unusually Clever Offering in "Black and White"; JENNIE MIDDLETON, the Charming Violinist; EXTRA—By Special Request WILL M. CRESSY will Talk on His Experiences with the A. E. F. in France.

Evening Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Building Maintenance Co.
 American Tobacco Company.
 Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
 Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
 Fairyland Theatre.
 Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.
 Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
 E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs, 113 Front.
 Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
 844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
 901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
 Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
 Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
 Jewel Tea Company.
 Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
 Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
 Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
 McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
 National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
 Nat Levy, Tailor, 1020 Fillmore.
 New San Francisco Laundry.
 Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
 Regent Theatre.
 Pal's Waffle Kitchen.
 P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
 Schmidt Lithograph Co.
 Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
 The Emporium
 United Railroads.
 United Cigar Stores.
 Washington Square Theatre.
 Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
 White Lunch Cafeteria.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The May meeting of the union, held Sunday, the 16th instant, came near being a record breaker, convening at 1:10 o'clock and adjourning at 7:05 p. m.

For the first time in its history, our membership on that day passed the 1200 mark. The following members were initiated: Wm. H. Coe, Charles K. Combs, Ernest Gyseler, Julius A. Larson, Walter L. Mackey, Herbert M. Miles, Thomas B. Quinn, Albert E. V. Radford, R. Salmon, R. G. Smith, Edward J. Sutton, LeRoy M. Craven. Applications for membership were received from R. L. Canine, William Heffrin, George Jervis, J. M. Julian, S. H. Norris, and J. M. Miraglio.

R. D. Winter, holding a traveling card issued by Seattle Union, found working in a non-union office, was expelled from membership and the action reported to the International.

On recommendation of the executive committee, proposed amendments submitted one month ago by George A. Tracy and L. Michelson amending the laws regarding payment of dues were adopted. The changes made require that this union pay all international dues for its pensioners regardless of length of membership of such members in the local union.

The union passed resolutions indorsing the proposition to build a great War Memorial building in San Francisco and pledged its patriotic co-operation to the effort.

The union, after-hearing the report of its delegate to the recent Spokane Conference, voted not to affiliate with the Pacific Slope Typographical Conference nor with the Pacific Slope Allied Printing Trades Conference.

A great deal of time was consumed in the election of a canvassing board to conduct the annual election of the union. It was determined to create a board of twenty members, made necessary by the fact that both local and international officials are to be elected, each of the tickets being very long. Thirty-two nominations were made for membership on the canvassing board. The twenty successful candidates were: C. E. Brown, Benjamin Cohen, C. L. Covalt, F. P. Curtis, H. T. Darr, M. A. Donahue, James B. Fleming, V. F. Hanlon, G. C. Haseltine, S. M. Hughes, G. E. Mitchell, Jr., William H. Moore, S. J. Pedrusi, William J. Pierce, F. E. Sargent, H. A. Scott, E. V. Staley, F. H. Vaughn, J. E. Wilcox, Frank S. Wilson.

The entertainment and dance to be given by the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society this (Saturday) evening at Native Sons' Hall, in Mason street, near Geary, promises to eclipse any previous social event in the history of that organization, and that is saying a great deal, as all know who have been attending the pleasant affairs of the society during the last few years. Besides a large attendance of local printers and their friends, assurances have been received that many are coming from nearby cities.

Mrs. Signe Olive Kennard, wife of James O. Kennard, well-known operator employed on the Chronicle, died in this city May 14, 1920, and was buried from Halsted's Chapel on Saturday last, interment being at Woodlawn Cemetery. Mrs. Kennard was a native of Sweden, 34 years of age at time of death.

P. S. Robinson, member of the Los Angeles

FOR DELEGATE
I. T. U. CONVENTION
D. S. WHITE
 (Chairman Examiner)
ELECTION WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1920

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Examiner chapel, is enjoying his annual vacation in San Francisco and vicinity.

Mrs. Sarah Theresa Titlow, wife of J. O. Titlow, Examiner reader, died of nephritic pneumonia at the St. Francis Hospital, April 27th, and was buried in Cypress Law Cemetery. Drs. Gallwey and Kaarboe of the St. Francis staff said that modern science had been exhausted to combat the insidious disease, the acute stage of which ends suddenly. A lover of outdoor life, Mrs. Titlow, with her children and grandchildren, hiked with the San Francisco Camera Club on its interesting historical trips to Tennessee Cove, Joaquin Miller's, Yosemite, Pirate's Cove and the club chalet near Tamalpais. She was preparing to attend the mountain play "As You Like It" at Rock Springs when suddenly stricken, but had sufficiently recovered to be removed to her son's ocean beach home, "Arcadia" she called it, the day she died. She was the daughter of John Petchell, Esq., of England, an Eton graduate and an early Australian investor who, while riding in a kangaroo drive, was captured by the blacks but rescued as the corroboree was being danced. She wrote and set to music several of the aboriginal corroboree chants at her music studio on Bush street, where many of the old-time opera singers were graduated. Her mother, of gentle Irish birth, was cousin-german to Marshal MacMahon, president of France in 1873. A sad aftermath occurred while the family and friends were at the grave, for burglars entered and robbed the old home.

THE DANCE HALL PERMITS.

Last Monday, by a vote of 11 to 5, the Supervisors passed the ordinance giving the power of granting "dance permits" to the Supervisors, and taking it out of the hands of the Police Commission. It is now reported that Acting Mayor McLeran has vetoed the ordinance, which as a Supervisor, he voted against. To override the veto will require 14 votes. In all fairness to themselves, every Supervisor, whether for or against the ordinance itself, should not vote to sustain a veto of this kind, where an ordinance adopted by such a large majority is vetoed by one Supervisor who voted against the measure, and, because it did not happen to go as he felt, uses the power of "veto" which is his by reason of a dual capacity of also being Acting Mayor. If such a power is used in all legislation, it places the Supervisors in a very awkward position, and, with all the respect due Mr. McLeran as a very conscientious officer, his position in this case should not be supported. No one knows better than Mr. McLeran that his colleagues, most of whom are business men, with families, respected by their neighbors and fellow citizens, elected by the people who carefully selected those whom they wanted, and defeated the unwanted ones, can be trusted to judge who shall be entitled to "permits" for dancing. If dancing is wrong, stop it altogether, although it is enjoyed by man, woman and child. If

proper, the rights to use it as a business should be open to every citizen.

Attorney Nate Coghlin, in a most eloquent speech before the Supervisors, showed that the Police Commission was not as immaculate and perfect as is now being preached, but on the contrary, exercised the most unjustifiable discrimination in their powers for granting these permits, from which there was no appeal, and he also claimed that they held these powers without authority of law. It is amusing to read about the society ladies holding a meeting in the Fairmont Hotel to protest against what they fear must be immoral because it is the pastime of the workman, for to them, no doubt, only riches mean respectability. The Musicians' Union, which is interesting itself in this matter, being a body of 2000 members, having wives and sisters and mothers and children, just as respectable and law-abiding as these good ladies in the Fairmont Hotel, and just as anxious for a decent city as they are, are also entitled to some consideration. A veto of this ordinance is unfair and should not be supported.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

The following delegates were placed in nomination by the Allied Printing Trades Council for the various offices for the ensuing term: President, Walter H. von Kinsky of the Typographical Union; vice-president, Geo. Spooner of the Printing Pressmen; secretary-treasurer and business representative, Ferdinand Barbrack of the Mailers; sergeant-at-arms, Frank T. McCrohan of the Printing Pressmen; auditing committee of three: Stephen P. Kane of the Printing Pressmen, James D. Kelly of the Bookbinders and Bindery Women, and George Knell of the Typographical Union.

The next meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Joint Committee on Closer Affiliation will be held at the headquarters of the Typographical Union at 8 o'clock p. m., Thursday, May 27, 1920, instead of on the fourth Wednesday. Matters of importance will be considered, particularly the creation of a wage scale negotiation board whose duty it will be to present a joint wage scale agreement to the employers for all the unions that have subscribed to the closer affiliation plan.

BURNS IS AT OLD GAME.

William J. Burns, the "great" detective, and his International Detective Agency, is attempting to disrupt the Port Watchmen's Union of New York, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, by offering to furnish men who will work a ten-hour day and for less wages than the eight-hour scale of the union. Burns is being assisted by the E. F. Maller Detective Agency.

Trade unionists say these agencies are especially vindictive against the port watchmen because their organization has destroyed an easy grafting system that was enjoyed for years by detective agencies.

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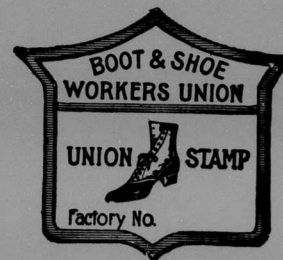
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

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DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

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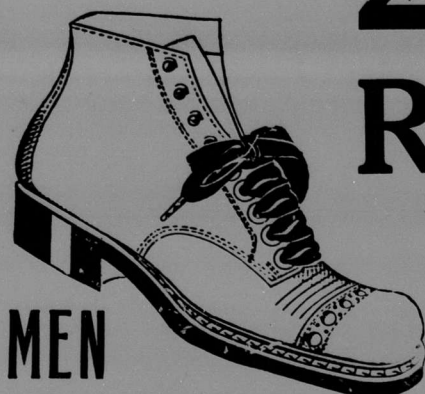
All shoes without the UNION STAMP
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Do not accept any excuse for Absence
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SOCIAL AND BALL

A social and ball will be given by the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 80, for the benefit of the striking tailors, at California Hall, Turk and Polk streets, tomorrow evening, Saturday, May 22nd.

TO TAX MILK DISTRIBUTORS.

There is a proposal before the license committee of the Board of Supervisors to impose a tax of one-twenty-fourth of a cent a quart on local distributors of milk. Such a tax would bring in the sum of \$21,000 annually, and would cover the cost of milk inspection, which is now free.

STATE MARITIME COMPENSATION.

Last Monday the United States Supreme Court declared invalid the Federal act validating state laws giving compensation to maritime workers. All cases of injuries sustained in maritime employments come under admiralty jurisdiction, says the court. The California Supreme Court ruled the same way a few months ago. It follows that to obtain adequate relief for personal injuries maritime workers must obtain a Federal compensation law. Stevedores and mechanics working on vessels come under the new ruling as well as sailors and maritime workers generally.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions passed away during the week just closed: Timothy McMahon of the Machinists, Edward J. Schuler of the Bill Posters, Charles Yates of the Teamsters, Frank J. Joakimson of the Laundry Workers, David J. Nichols of the Telegraphers, Harry Kasper of the Boilermakers.

BALDWIN TO SPEAK.

Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union of New York City, will speak at a public mass meeting on labor conditions in the United States, Monday, May 24.

Mrs. Grace S. Dorris, member of the State Legislature, will also be on the program. Mr. Baldwin will talk on the nation-wide work of his organization, while Mrs. Dorris will explain her opposition to anti-labor legislation which comes up in California.

The meeting, to be held at the California House, Turk and Polk streets, will begin at 8 p. m. Admission is free.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

San Francisco Labor Council has received from Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, 7 Seamore Place, Curzon street, London, W. I., a communication requesting cooperation and exchange of official publications. The communication reads in part as follows:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the International Labor Office, set up in accordance with Section XIII of the Peace Treaty, has begun its work.

The object of the International Labor Office is by research as well as by action to promote the economic and social advancement of the workers.

Its duties will include:

(1) The organization of international conferences on conditions of labor, the protection of workers, industrial hygiene, etc.

(2) The collection of the widest possible range of information on social life throughout the world, obtained either from publications on the subject, or from the reports of special missions of inquiry which will be sent to study on the spot the economic constitution and social problems of the various countries.

In its effort to become the center of the international social movement, the International Labor Office will gladly put at the disposal of the organizations of the labor world all the information thus collected as well as its services for the solution of problems which may confront them.

Although the participation of the United States of America in the work of the International Labor Office has so far been deferred, I should be glad to have the advantage of your assistance in the task of collecting information and carrying out researches which must be undertaken without delay.

I should therefore be greatly obliged if you would be so kind as to forward regularly to the International Labor Office all your publications, especially The Labor Clarion, together with all your annual reports, minutes of meetings, pamphlets of all kinds, etc.

The International labor Office will in return send you its own bulletin as soon as it is issued, and will keep you in touch with its activities.

LASHED INTO LINE.

The methods employed to put across the Kansas "can't-strike" law resulted in such a whirlwind that few legislators stood before the gale. This was shown by Representative Lyons in explaining his vote in favor of the bill. He said:

"Mr. Speaker, I believe this law is a step backward and not forward—that it helps forge the chains of slavery upon human beings and ties the hands of labor. That it is also undemocratic in principle, as it puts too much power in the hands of the executive of the state. But on account of the prejudice and misrepresentation of the press that has gone out over the state, the people demand the law, therefore I vote aye."

A few legislators stood their ground and insisted that the bill was unconstitutional, that it shackled labor and that the history of England showed the folly of attempting to remedy an economic condition by law that failed to remove the cause of the complaint.

Representative Disch refused to be lashed into line. He said: "When the evils which have led to strikes, because of just grievances, are remedied, there will be no strikes. I am sure the people of the state generally do not comprehend the full meaning of the bill as it now stands. I vote no."

In casting his vote against the bill Representative Mulroy declared that it would widen the breach between capital and labor, that it is autocratic and that it is in opposition to the American theory of government.